## PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(EXCEPT SUNDAY,)
On Pennsylvania avenue, near 4½ st., At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

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To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable weekly. 33—To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for ix months; \$1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month. So paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discon-inued when the term paid for expires.

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BRITISH AND RUSSIAN AMERICA. Ask where's the North? At York 'tis on the Tweed; In Scotland, at the Orcades; and there, At Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where.

In this country, when people speak of the North, they refer to regions which correspond in latitude to the south of France, to Italy and Spain-to what constitutes the "sunny south" of Europe. The possessions of Great Britain north of Canada are rarely thought of, except in connection with fur companies, or expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. No allusion is ever made to their settlement and cultivation by civilized men-to the time when populous States are to surround James's and Hudson's Bay, or when splendid cities are to fringe their shores and tributary streams. It be certain. has been generally conceded that a region situated in the latitude of Great Britain, of Northern France, of Denmark, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, is to remain forever a desolate waste, while teeming millions skirt its southern bor-

Is there any good reason for consigning this immense region of the earth to perpetual barrenness and desolation? We shall be told that its frigid climate must forever seal it up against the inroads of civilization—that it is ten degrees colder than the same latitudes of Europe, &c. But, on the contrary, it may be shown that the same intense cold prevailed two thousand years ago in what are now the most populous and fertile regions of Europe; and it follows from hence, that climate is gradually meliorated by the cultivation of the soil, the presence of numerous fires, and other circumstances attending civilization. Even the abundance of animal life which exists in densely peopled countries is said to have an influence upon climate.

The following extract from Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" will be read with interest in this connection, and we think conclusively proves the meliorating effect of civilization upon climate:

"Some ingenious writers," says Gibbon, "have suspected that Europe was much colder formerly than it is at present; and the most ancient descriptions of the climate of Germany tend exceedingly to confirm their theory. he general complaints of intense frost and winter are perhaps to be little regarded, since we have no method of reducing to the accurate standard of the thermometer the feelings or the expressions of an orator born in the happier regions of Greece or Asia. But shall select two remarkable circumstances of less equivocal nature: 1. The great rivers which watered the Roman provinces, the Rhine and the Danube, were frequently frozen over, and capable of supporting the most enormous weights. The barbarians, who often chose that severe season for their inroads, transported, without apprehension of danger, their numerous armies, their cavalry, and their heavy wagons, over a vast and solid bridge of ice. Modern ages have not presented an instance of life, is of a constitution that supports, and even equires, the most intense cold. He is found on the rock of Spitzberg, within ten degrees of the pole; he seems to delight in the snows of Lapland and Siberia; but at present he cannot subsist, much less multiply, in any country to the south of the Baltic. In the ime of Cæsar, the rein-deer, as well as the elk and the wild bull, was a native of the Hercynian forest, which then overshadowed a great part of Germany and Poland. The modern mprovements sufficiently explain the causes the diminution of the cold. These immense roods have been gradually cleared, which inercepted from the earth the rays of the sun. The morasses have been drained, and in proportion as the soil has been cultivated, the air has become more temperate. Canada, at this day, is an exact picture of ancient Germany. Although situated in the same parallel with the finest provinces of France and England, the country experiences the most rigorous cold. The rein-deer are very numerous, the ground is covered with deep and lasting snow, and the great river St. Lawrence is regularly frozen, in season when the waters of the Seine and Thames are usually free from ice." In another place, Gibbon says, speaking of

the cultivation of the vine-

"So intense was the cold to the north of the Cevennes, (mountains in the south of France,) that in the time of Strabo it was thought impossible to ripen the grapes in those parts of Gaul. This difficulty, however, was gradually ranquished; and there is some reason to be lieve that the vineyards of Burgundy are as old as the age of the Antonines.

In a note, the same author remarks that the intense cold of a Gallic winter was almost proverbial among the ancients." The intelligent reader need not be told that the most celebrated wines of France, Burgundy, and Champaigne, are now produced north of the Cevennes mountains, and the latter on the northern frontier. The wines of Germany, not less celebrated than those of France, are produced in the valleys of the Rhine and Danube, in a latitude corresponding to the most northern parts of Canada-regions which eighteen centuries ago were regarded by the Romans and other southern nations of Europe in the same light in which we hold the country between Canada and James's bay. As to countries still further north, which now comprise the fertile grain-growing districts of Prussia. Poland, and Russia, they were as little known to the inhabited portions of the earth as are the dreary regions that surround the Pole in our day.

The fiftieth degree of north latitude is about as high as civilization has presumed to assert its right to go on our continent, while the capital of Russia is situated on the sixtieth parallel; and a commercial city, Archangel, with 25,000 inhabitants, looks out upon the Arctic ocean in the sixty-fifth degree. Civilization has advanced on the European continent twen-

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. ty degrees north of what is regarded as its atmost limit in America; and yet those twenty degrees of the American continent included between the fiftieth and seventieth contain an area equal in extent to the whole immense possessions of the United States!

and Russia cannot fail in another generation to be recognised. In fifty years from to-day, the population of the United States will be our present territory will be appropriated, per- to Botany Bay for life. our present territory will be appropriated, perhaps cultivated. The States of Mexico, already peopled, will at that day no longer present many articles identified that belonged to persons fields for colonization; and thus pent up on all sides except the north, can any one doubt till this occurrence. that our active, restless population will overflow in that direction? The settlement of

The rate of increase of population in this country has been about 100 per cent. for every twenty-five years; and extending the calculation ahead for a century from the present time, and we shall have four hundred millionsbeing about one-third more than the population of all Europe. Before that period arrives, many millions will people the desolate wilds where now only the Esquimaux and the Polar bear, the moose and the rein-deer, roam; and great States, containing splendid cities and towns, are destined to crowd the shores of Hudson's bay, the Great Slave and other lakes in the far interior regions of New Britain and Russian America. The child is now born who will live to witness these triumphs of civilization.-Christian Statesman.

## A RARE DOG STORY.

In 1792, I was then in my nineteenth year and well remember the circumstance. A gentleman, whose country seat stood within

six miles of my " cottage on the moor," kept a fine mastiff dog. By day he was chained up near the house; by night, he was loose to range through the garden and enclosures, a terror to evil doers, but kindly affected to all such as do well. Now, whether it was natural instinct, (for wolves are only wild dogs,) or whether he had received some real or supposed affront from the sheep fraternity, I never could learn; for though the dog had a language of his own, and in which he conversed very fluently at times, yet I must confess I could better understand the language of his eyes (dogs have very ex-pressive eyes) than the language of his lips. Be this as it may, one morning he was accused of having murdered two of a neighbor's sheep. His master, unwilling to take up an evil report against his faithful watch dog, had the trial postponed to Monday next, as they say in court. On the following night, however, another, murder was committed. This time, the fact was too clear to admit a doubt. Hero was brought in guilty, not by a verdict of his peers, but by a convention of two-legged animals, who were too dull to appreciate his motives, and too blind to sympathize with him under the circumstances, neither had they courtesy to ask, as has been the custom in all civilized communities ever since the days of Haman, who himlike phenomenon. 2. The rein-deer, that self was strung up fifty cubits, if he had any useful animal, from which the savage of the North derives the best comforts of his dreary straightway they proceeded to execution. His straightway they proceeded to execution. His master, while a tear crossed his eye-ball, says, get a stout piece of r . Hang Her behind the barn, so as not to be seen from the house. Having spoke thus, he entered his dwelling. Hero heard his sentence with the same philosophic indifference that I have heard some two-legged animals receive theirs in the for Hall of Justice in the Park. He never opened his mouth; but, thinks he, there will be a long respite between the sentence and the hanging day. So, without speaking a word, he cleared a stone fence five feet high, o'er hills and dales. 'er fields and floods he flew, as with the wings of the wind. He never drew up till he entered a city of refuge; here the avenger of blood dared not to enter.

You have read in that book, for which all other books were made, a man drew a bow at a venture; the unerring eye of Omnipotence became pilot to that shaft—it entered between the joints of his armor, and the proud monarch sunk dead in his chariot. The same unerring eye directed the flight of this dog to the spot where, after an absence of nearly seven years, he was the means of saving the life of his master, as you will see in the sequel.

It came to pass, when nearly seven years had expired since the fright and flight of Hero, (no doubt the poor dog was scared enough, when he heard the order for immediate execution,) that his late master was sojourning on the borders of Scotland and England; it was winter, and dark in that climate at 5 P. M. He put up at a tavern by the wayside. As soon as he dismounted, and went in the stable to see that his horse was cared for, he was followed by a large mastiff dog, who by every means that a dog could invent endeavored to draw his attention: The gentleman sat down in the hall, the dog by his side, when he began to think there was something strange in the dog's attentions and manners. He put his hand on the head of the dog; and spoke kindly; the dog encouraged him, laid his paw on his master's knee, and looked earnestly in his face; recollections arose in the memory of the master, and he exclaimed. in surprise, "Why, Hero, are you here? Hero was so pleased at the recognition, that he almost leaped on his master's back. Whether the landlord was informed of the merits of the case, or not, my informant did not say; at any rate, Hero and his master were never separate from that hour. Hero followed his master in the bed-room; when seeing bim about to undress, he seized the skirt of his coat with his teeth, and drew his master towards a closet; on opening the door, he discovered the corpse of a man suspended against the wall. He saw his danger, and made preparations accordingly. This matter occurred shortly after the return of the army from America, after the war for Independence. Many of the disbanded soldiers took to robbing on the highways, and gentlemen always travelled well armed. He saw that his four pistols were in right trim, piled everything moveable in the room against the door, and sat down to await the result. At midnight, there was a knock at the door; a vial of medicine, which was standing on the mantelpiece, was wanted for one of the family, who was taken suddenly ill, &c. Mr. Morton (which was the

tinguished the voices of three men, when, after some further parley, an axe was sent for to break in the door. At this critical moment, the says that the Telegraph "will oppose Garay's the United States House of Representatives that of the window, and as the carriage approached, hallooed at the top of his voice. They heard The value of these possessions of England his cries, and stopped, when the robbers fled by the back door. There were four men in the jeoparded, if not altogether defeated, the negocarriage, they secured three women whom they found in the house, and lodged them in jail. By their information, the men were caught soon one hundred millions, and every square mile of after, tried, and hung; the women were banished

who had disappeared, and were never heard of ment, and threatens to be disastrous to all our in-

Hero went home with his master, and was a happy dog many years thereafter, when he died, and was buried. A stone, recording the those frigid regions may be slow, but it will Providential deliverance, was set up over his bones, and his portrait hung in the hall, with

the family escutcheons.

The story was published in the newspapers and periodicals of the affect beyond controversy.

GRANT THORBURN. and periodicals of that day, all over Britain, as

October, 1851.

DISCOVERIES IN JAPANESE LITERATURE .-- A short time since an American vessel of war rescued the crew of a vessel of that country, which nad been wrecked. Lieut. William A. Tennyson, of the revenue cutter Polk, sends to the Secretary of the Navy a copy of the Japanese alphabet, which is executed apparently by hand, but with so much skill, it is said, that the work might readily be mistaken for lithography; a list of the names of the Japanese sailors, with their autograph signatures in the Japanese character; a representation of the compass found with them, and the Japanese numerals. The alphabet, as represented by Lieut. Tennyson's diagram, contains 48 characters, which consist of straight, oblique, parallel lel, crooked, and angular lines and marks, resembling thick and ragged scrawls with a bad quill-pen. The letters and names stand in perpendicular columns, and the order of reading is to commence with the right-hand column, and read down—the reverse of our method. These discoveries prove that the Japanese are a people among whom learning has been cultivated, and a hope is expressed that, through the rescued seamen, a more successful attempt will be made to open a communication with that

MONUMENT TO MR. COOPER.—The literary men of New York have suggested that a suita-ble monument be erected in Washington city, in memory of this distinguished novelist. The Cincinnati Atlas hopes this suggession will be adopted and carried out-not lingeringly and with a feeble hand, but with a determined purpose, and with the united aid of the tens of thousands to whom his works have formed a common bond of sympthy. If there was ever a man that emphatically belonged to the nation, that man was James Fennimore Cooper. At the firesides of the West, and in the homes of the South, his name was no less familiar than in the State in which he lived and in which his remains now repose; and mourned as he is by the heart of the Nation, the most fitting place for his monument is the Nation's capital

Ledger. THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.-The engineers employed in laying down the telegraph wires across the British Channel have reported that four protected wires are laid down, between South Fareland, on the English coast, coast, four miles from Calais. It was expected that the lines connecting the termini with Dover and Calais would be completed by the 11th inst., and that the telegraph might be opened the public transportation of messages, by the 13th inst. The French and English Gov ernments had aided the enterprise in the most effectual manner, by placing steam vessels of their respective navies at the disposal of the

telegraph company.

It has been ascertained that the wires, which were submerged about a month ago, have been repeatedly tested, and, notwithstanding the prevalence of equinoctial gales, they have not been disturbed.—Daily Advertiser.

It is estimated that Georgia has in operation 40 cotton mills, using 80,000 spindles, and consuming 45,000 bales of cotton annually; in Tennessee there are 30 factories, and 36,000 spindles; in South Carolina there are 16 factories, 36,000 spindles, and 700 looms, consuming 15,000 bales of cotton: Alabama has 14 factories, 12,580 spindles, and 300 looms, consuming 9,500 bales of cotton. Thus, in four States alone, there are 98 factories, those in process of building, working 140,000 spindles, consuming, probably, 75,000 bales of cotton annually; and if they go on increasing for the next five years as they have for the past five, we may safely calculate on some 200 cotton mills in operation in the Southern States. consuming annually over 200,000 bales of cotton, and giving employment to some thirty or forty thousand operatives.

WORK OF THE NEEDLE .- More than thirty housand persons are supported in the city of New York, in the manufacture of ready-made clothing, while the number living by it, who reside in villages in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, within a few hours' ride or sail from city, is much larger. About eight-tenths of the goods manufactured are sent out of the city for sale. A single firm employs in the various departments 3,500 operatives, and the sales of the house annually exceed a million of dollars. One hundred persons are employed in receiving and returning work only. Many of the opera-tives receive a compensation which barely keeps them from starvation.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—That was a beautiful dea of the wife of an Irish school-master, who, while poor himself, had given gratuitous instruction to poor scholars, but when increased in worldly goods began to think that he could not afford to give his services for nothing.

"Oh, James, don't say the like of that," never comes into the house that I don't fee as if he brought fresh air from Heaven with him. I never miss the bit I give them-my heart warms to the soft, homely sound of the bare feet on the floor, and the door almost opens to let them in."

A BLACK EYE .- Whenever you get a black eye by a fall on the ice, or from running against the bedpost, apply a cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renew it until the pain censes, gentleman's name) informed the assailant he moisture and heat liquify the blood, and send was prepared with fire-arms, and would shoot it back to the proper channels. Use warm or hot, the first man that entered. Presently, he disThe Tehuantepec Grant.

sound of carriage wheels was heard from afar; Tehuantepec grant." The Telegraph will do no it contains 283 members—143 Democrats and 96 the robbers paused, Mr. M. thrust his head out such thing. But it will expect the miserable Whigs. The Whigs could 63 yet centum of the such thing. But it will expose the miserable Whigs. The Whigs equal 63 per centum of the bungling and mismanagement of our Mexican relations by the Department of State, which has tiation begun by the late administration for the purpose of securing the Tehuantepec communication to American citizens,-which has disgusted and alienated Mexico, -which has excited distrust and suspicion where we should cultivate and merit confidence and friendship, - which has been disgraceful to the United States Governterests in Mexico. We desire to see the Tehuantepec, and all other routes to the Pacific, opened as speedily as possible, and would be pleased to see Garay's grant confirmed, for the benefit of the American citizens who have been made interested in it. But we wish to see this done by friendly, fair, and honest negotiation, in the spirit of good neighborhood, and not by. bullying and threatening Mexico, because she is weaker than ourselves. We happen to know on 7th street, is now supplied with the second. something of the views of the Mexican government. We know that the distinguished and enlightened statesmen now at the head of that government are of opinion that the United States are, by the necessity of position, either their natural allies or their natural foes, and desire to hold us rather as friends than as enemies. To do this they will do much, will readily grant anything that the United States Government would ask in a becoming and proper spirit. We believe that it is no less the interest of the United States than of Mexico to cultivate the closest alliance and friendship, and are unwilling to see the Department of State truckling to the power of Great Britain, and at the same time wantonly and causelessly threatening Mexico that it will make Ga- of those who lost their lives during the recent ray's alleged rights "a national offair, and enforce them by the strong arm of this Government." We are still more unwilling that it should thus, by its bullying and bad faith, drive Mexico into an alliance with Great Britain, Wild Cat, and the numerous tribes of hostile savages on our south- Charleston on the preceding day, bringing among ern and western frontiers.

## Com. Stockton in the Senate. Extract of a letter from a Southern gentleman,

now in Washington, to his friend in Trenton, N. J.: "WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1851.

"I was in the Senate to-day, when your new Democratic Senator (Commodore Stockton) addressed the Senate on the Kossuth Resolutions I had read his letter to Webster, and his speeches at Elizabethtown, and was not without fears, that, rising as he did immediately after the eloquent Sumner, he would fail to arrest the attention of the Senate; but I cannot express my gratification when I found that he electrified the whole body by the force, eloquence, and truthfulness with which he warned the Senate against the danger of committing this country to liance with England. I was more than gratified with courtesy, be was resolved that we should not become the victims of British diplomacy-that he had studied, understood, and is prepared to encounter, the policy of England. I was gratified to witness the effect which his warning had, and papers state. the quick response his declaration received from all parts of the Senate. There is no man now in public life who combines so many of those qualities which gave General Jackson his commanding influence over the country. With a wise pre science, he foresees the danger of an alliance with statesman, he avails himself of the same occasion to express his high respect and sympathy for Kossuth, at the same time that, by his timely warn ing, he admonishes the noble Hungarian, and the country, that England is not and never will be he champion of republican liberty, and that therefore we never can be united with her in a war for the independence of Hungary.

"I was the more gratified, because, since the death of Mr. Calhoun, we of the South have felt that there was no person in either house of Congress upon whose wisdom and counsels we could rely. Commodore Stockton has neither the rep utation nor experience of Mr. Calhoun, and the personal friends and political admirers of that distinguished statesman do not expect to find any public man in all respects so much entitled to their confidence, respect, and affection, (for it was the peculiar property of that great man to absorb the affections as well as the confidence of his friends;) yet they find in Commodore Stockton many of his attributes. His moral courage, his purity of purpose, his jealous watchfulness and punctilious regard for the honor of his country, and the freshness and manly boldness with which he declares his opinions and policy, contrast so forcibly with the groveling subserviency of the place-hunting demagogues of the day, that we are constrained to look to him as the man most deserving our confidence and support."

We are much obliged to our friend for the gives us such an insight to private Southern feeling as cannot be obtained from usual public correspondence.-True American.

SOUTHERN CHIVALBY AND NORTHERN NEGROES. The intelligent editor of, the New York "Herald" "The most astonishing feature of this Kossuth

furore is, that it swallows up everything, and brings all parties and all colors to the common level of the French motto of 'liberty, equality, and fraternity.' Mr. Madison and Mr. Calhoun, Florida, and the Virginians, at the Aving House, are quite as lavish of their praises as the colored population. The white chivalry of the South are even more liberal in their promises of co-operation than the black chivalry of the North. But let our Southern progressives and propagandists look for a moment at the drift of this thing, and it will dampen the ardor of their sympathy with the liberals of Europe like a wet blanket. The emancipation of Hungary, of Austria, Prussia, Rome, Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain, tic; and there will be work enough for the level-

and Ireland, will be but the first grand divisions of the new reformation. The second branch of the movement will be on this side of the Atlanthe gentle-hearted woman, "don't; a poor scholar lers, from Canada to Cape Horn. But nothing stands out so conspicuously inviting the first combined assault of the European and abolition propagandists as the abolition of slavery in the United States. To that complexion it must come at last. The mission of Kossuth is the cause of Hungary; but it is also the cause of Europe, the cause of universal emancipation, including freedom to the slaves of the South. The move tends

to the abolition of slavery in the South, or a dis-solution of the Union." If every lady in America would give Kossuth the price of a pair of new gloves, he would have means enough to conquer Austria. The Calculating Machine.

The computing telegraph of Mr. Fuller says of Democrats. At \$8 per day the expense is \$1,944. When the daily sessions average three hours the expense is \$630 per hour, or \$10.83 per minute. Twenty minutes consumed in taking the yeas and nays amount to \$217. The salary of the President amounts to \$68.50

per day.

The pension of the late Queen Adelaide was £100,000 per year, or \$1,325 per day.

Those wishing to purchase presents should by all means visit Mr. Nourse's store, corner of 10th and E streets, where can be found those gifts which combine the useful with the beautiful. We stopped in this morning, and found that he had just received a fine assortment of books of every kind, to please all descriptions of fancies, whether of young or old

TEFFT'S HUNGARY .- The first edition of this work was promptly exhausted; but Mr. GRAY, It is an instructive book

A letter from Havana to the New Orleans "Picayune" says that a young Frenchman, who had a government license to make, repair, and sell arms, was unfortunate enough to have sold some carbines about the time of Lopez's invasion. His practice was to buy them of Catalans, and retail them to his customers. He was denounced to the authorities, apprehended, and thrown into prison, where he has lain until within a few days, when he was put at liberty, and allowed twenty days to settle his business and leave the island.

The Captain General of Cuba announces that the subscriptions for the relief of the families invasion has reached the sum of \$215,770 31. Liberal, this.

ARRIVAL OF EX-CONSUL OWEN.-We perceive by the "Southern Standard" of the 19th that the Steamer Isabel had arrived at the port of her passengers Mr. A. F. Owen, late Consul at

FATAL ACCIDENT IN GEORGIA.-The Savannah Georgian" states that on the 14th inst. a carringe of Dr. Winn, of Monroe county, containing his wife and four children, while crossing the railroad, near Forsyth, was run against and crushed by the cars, the result of which was the immediate death of two children and the driver. Mrs. Winn had her arm broken and her head dreadfully mangled, but it is supposed will recover. The other two children were so badly injured that there is no hope of their surviving. A bottle of liquor was found with the driver, from which the natural inference is that he was drunk

The ceremonial honors to the late J. Fennimore Cooper intended to be observed to morrow evening will be postponed, in consequence of the inability of Mr. Webster to be present. So the Many of our city readers were no doubt

missed or served at a late hour yesterday evening. Our issue was late, and the depth of snow was not favorable to the locomotion of the carriers. Let a man be treated as a trute, and he will

become more brutish than a brute; but as a rational being, and he will show that he is so. Wise Saw.

That is, call him a jackass and he'll kick yougentleman, and he'll treat! SERGEANT DAVY was once accused of having

lisgraced the bar by taking silver from a client "I took silver," he replied, "because I could not get gold; but I took every farthing the poor fellow had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession.

A country editor thinks that Columbus is not entitled to much credit for discovering America. as the country is so large he could not well have missed it .- Exch.

Certainly not, if he was passing this way!

AN IMPORTANT VALDICE .- The United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York has just concluded a trial for libel against Tappan & Douglass, of the "Mercantile Agency," of that city, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs, Beardsley & Co., of Ohio, of ten thousand dollars. This "Agency" is an establishment which, through correspondents in all parts of the country, keeps a record of the standing of merchants who resort to the Atlantic cities to make purchases of goods on credit; and by means of it mercantile firms who are in doubt to the integrity or solvency of any customer permission of publishing the above extract, as it offering to make a bill can, for a small sum, get what is supposed to be satisfactory information It is easy to see that under such a system an indolent, misinformed, or malicious agent can ruin an honest man's character and business, without the sufferer knowing how or by whom he has been wronged. In this case, the libel consisted in the statement in writing by Tappan & Co that Beardsley & Co. were unworthy of credit, the verdict by the jury being rendered as above. There is such an "Agency," we believe, in every Atlantic city, but a few such verdicts as this will be likely to close out the business .- Pennsylva-

> A petition is in circulation in New York praying Madame Kossuth to attend a ball given in her name in behalf of the Hungarian cause. Tickets. ten dollars; time, 28d instant; place, Tripler

> GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.-The Imperial Gazette of Austria regards the emigration of Germans to America, now taking place, as a great evil. It states the number that emigrate annually at 80,000; and considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year.

> Kossuth's arrival at New York was known in Milwaukie, 1000 miles distant, in fifteen minutes. Cherish the tender buds of piety, and they will

> loom with benevolence. The Rev. J. L. Fletcher is reading Shakspeare in Manchester. Hadn't be better read the Bible

> Mr. Webster will preside at the Cooper testimonial, got up by the literati, on the 24th inst. A keen dodge was played by a fellow who

pened a room at Warehouse Point, Conn., a few days since, for repairing watches. He got \$400 worth in his possession, and then repaired to some place unknown to those who gave him tick.